Path Revolutionary Claims-Mesers, Ritchle, Murray, Smith (Va.), English, Fuller (Mc.), Allen, Clawson, Crasm, Emrie, Public Expenditures - Mesers Dean, Covode, Kelly, Mott, Pearce, Vail, Ellist, Waldren, Branch, Portor, Hotton (Obio), Payvar Land Clause - Mesers, Portor, Hotton (Obio), Thorington, Etheridge, Howie, Dandridge, Herbert, Robinson, Rotton (N. Y.)

Horton (N. Y.)

Manufactures—Mesers Clark (Corm.), Kulcht, Crewford,
Bliss, Darfee, Edwards, Dowdell, Campbell (Ky.), Ricand.
Agusterwax—Mesers, Hollowsy, Restr., Orow. Boll.,
Campbell (Ohio), Morgan, Sahn, Callen, McMallen.
INDIA APPAIRS—Mesers, Pringe, Orr, Billimphorst, Orecarood, Leiter, Hall (Mass.), Tood, Carmbers, Herbert.
MILITANY APPAIRS—Mesers, Pringman, Allison, Shop, Faulter, Williams, Stanton, Berner, Roffmann, Allison, Shop, Faulter, Williams, Stanton, Denver, Roffmann, Allison, Sopp, Fault-

MILITARY AFFARES—Messes Quitman, Allison, Sayp, Faulkner, Williams, Stanton, Deriver, Suffineton, Washburne, (Was)
MILITIA—Messes, Kunkel, Whitney, Harrison, Hodiman, Foster, Parker, Wathins, Wright (Mass.), Hall Mass.),
NAVAL AFFARS—Wesses, Benson, Strandam, Bocock, Haren, Winniow, Seward, Davis (Mass.), Boyce, Millward,
FOREIGN AFFARS—Messes, Permington, Bayix, Clingman,
Alken, Fuller, (Fa.) Matteson, Sherman, Burlingsone, Thurston,
TERRITORIES—Messes, Grow, Gleidings, Purviance, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Zollicoffer, Morrill, Perry,
REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS—Messes, Broome, Albright, Edmundson, Miller, (N. Y.) Miller, (Ind.) Craige, Knapp, Woodroff, Hall, (lows.)

mundson, Miller, (N. Y.) Miller, (Ind., Craige, Ruspp., Vision, uff. Hall, (lows.)

INVALID PENSIONS—Mossrs, Oliver (N. Y.), Pike, Florence, Savage, Weich, Talbott, Dickson, Lumpkin, Robbins, Roads, AND CANALS—Messrs, Knox, Hughston, Ruffin, Scott, Peck, Moore, Barkedale, Bradshaw, Rust.

Patratts—Messrs, Morgan, Chuffee, Smith (Teum.), Paine,

Emrie.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS-Messis. Ball, Todd,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS-Messis. Ball, Todd,
Purveys, Keitz, Roberts. Puryess, Keitt, Roberts.

BREVISED AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS. — Messrs. Sabin,
Knowlton, Warner Clark (N. Y.), Shorter.

Accounts.—Messrs. Thurston, Cadwallader, Nichols, Buf-Engton, Carlisle.
Mileage.—Mesers. Speed, Brooks, Kelsey, Evans, Wood JOINT COMMITTEES.

LIBRARY.—Mesers. Alken, Tyson, Pettif.
Exrolled Bills.—Mesers. Pite and Davidson.
Expenditures of State Department.—Mesers. Brooks.
Smith (Tenn.), Packer, King, Damrell.
Expenditures of Navy Department.—Mesers. Harris.
(III.), Wheeler, Washburn (Wis.), Underwood, Wright (Tenn.),
Expenditures of Post-Operick Department.—Mesers.
Fettin, Cox, Williams, Burnet, Reade.
Expreditures for Public Bulldings—Mesers. McMailson,
McCarly, Stewart, Swope, Trippe.

McCarty Stewart, Swope, Trippe.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Moser, Waldrop, Wells, A. K. Marshall, Kidwell, Clawson. Adjourned.

A. K. Marshall, K. Indepartment—Messra. GraEXPENDITURES OF WAR DEPARTMENT—Messra. GraValk, Jewitt, Rivero, Corodo.
ENGRAVING—Messra. Kelsey, Darmell, Wright (Tonn.)
PRINTING—Messra. Nichols, Cragin, Flagler.
Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. TRESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856. The Air Line Railroad bill was lot in our House of

The Air Line Railroad bill was lot in our House of Assembly to-day by a vote of 26 against 29.

A series of resolutions culogistic of Dr. E. K. Kane, for his eminent services in the Arctic regions, passed the House by a unanimous vote. They are as follows:

Whereas, It has long been a proverh that Republics are untrateful, it behooves this great sisterhood of Republics, of which New Jersey claims to be a worthy member, to use her best endeavers for the removal of the signa, by yielding appropriate bonor to those who have deserved well of our common country by their courage, research, or enlightened enterprise; therefore, Be it resolved by the Sensie and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That in the conduct and management of the Arctic Expedition, under the command of Dr. E. K. Kane, of the United States Navy, which has recently returned to our waters, after a culse and journey of scarcely paralleled hardships and with curious and important results, we see the lofty virtues middle and agree that adds rich fuster to the previous fame of the advanturous leader and his undanned conditions, while re-

with curious and important results, we see the lofty virtues mitted in a degree that adds rich luster to the previous fame of the advanturous leader and his undaunted coadjutors, while reflecting itself with undaunted evaluation upon our national field, that whether we regard the chivalrous behaviolenes that prompted the expedition, or the private munificance that facilitated its departure, the lar-sighted philosophy that pre-listed its chief results, the patient odurance of unheard of cold and starvation, or the masterly arrangement that successfully effected the principal solentific object with so small a sacribee of life and limb, we find on every hand those proofs of worth and energy which gives dignity to hurana nature, and calls for the thankful makenowledgment of our species.

And be it resolved, That by fixing the northern boundary of Greenland, Dr. Kane has finally determined the detachment of this Continent and its dependencies from the Old World in territory as in institutions; and by discovering an open circumpolar sea, be has comploted the knowledge necessary to a requer theory of the great currents of the occas, of which the future importance cannot be estimated in the present age.

And be it resolved. That New-Jersey fally unites with his native State in deliag honer to the conqueror of the ley barrier of the North, and hopes that under God he may live long to win yet other victories in the fields of Peace and Science.

And be it resolved. That the Governor of this State he requested to send copies of the above resolutions to the President of the United States, the patron of the expedition, and to Dr. E. K. Kane and officers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA-NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb 13, 1856-1 P. M. The steamship Canada is now over eleven days ou and about due at this port, but as yet there are no signs of her approach.

Nothing has been heard of the steamship Pacific up to the present moment.

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON MILL.

BRISTOL, R. L., Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856. Capt. Norris's Pokanoket steam cotton mill, in this village, took fire at an early hour this morning, and,

with the exception of the engine-house and two small wings, was totally destroyed. The building and machinery were valued at about \$100,000, and the stock in process of manufacture at \$10,000. Insured for \$70,000, as follows:
Manufacturers' Mutual, Boston...
Elliott, Boston
Cochituate, Boston
Firemens' Mutual, Providence.
Rhode Island, Murual, Providence.
Manufacturers' Mutual, Providence.

A large number of operators are thrown out of em

ployment in consequence of the disaster, but their ne cessities will be relieved by the citizens, a meeting having already been called to take measures to that

U. S. SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Wednerday, Feb. 13, 1856.

At the caucus of the American Members of the Legislature, held this morning, Anthony Kennedy, brother of the Hon. John P. Kennedy, was nominated as the American candidate for United States Senator. The election takes place to-morrow.

NON ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. HALLIAN, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856—11 F. M.
The weather here is clear and cold, and a strong north-west wind prevails.

No signs of the Canada, and no intelligence of the

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

The Arabia will sail about 2 o'clock this afternoon. She takes out 79 passengers for Liverpool, and 12 for Halifax. No specie.

THE IRISH EMIGRANT AID CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1836.

This morning the Committee on Organization reported the following permanent officers: President, the Rev. Dran Khuwan of London, Canada: Vice-President Judge Corkery of Dubuque, and Dr. Hassett of Detroit: Treasurer, Martin Lenox of Boston; Secretaries, M. McMahon of Albany, P. Murtagh of St. Thomas, Canada: Chaplain, the Rev. P. Beebe of Buffalo.

of Buffalo.

The atternoon session was opened by an Address from the President, who said that the sole object of the Convention was to organize a practicable system for the benefit of emigrants, by assisting them to remove from the seaboard cities to a field where their services would yield ample subsistence. He denied that there was any sectionality in the movement, as had been charged by the press. The emigrants were to be free to go to Canada or Minnesota; the only ob-ject of the Society was to provide a way and furnish

the means.

Committees were appointed on the formation of Aid
Societies; on Finance, Printing, United States Lands
and Canada Lands—and the Convention adjourned to

GEORGE LAW DEMONSTRATION IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

A large meeting of the friends of George Law was held at Stanwix Hall last evening. It was composed principally of members of the Legislature, among whom were Senators Godwin, Harcourt, J. A. Smith, A. M. Smith, and Nichols, with 25 members of the lower house.

A paper recommending delegates to the National Convention to vote for George Law as the American candidate for the Presidency was signed by some of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Duganne introduced a resolution adverse to

Senator Nichols also protested against it.

The principal speakers were warmly in favor of Mr. Law, and very decisively opposed to Mr. Fillmore's

DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF UTICA. Robert Jones, of the firm of R. Jones & Son, one our oldest and most respectable merchants, died this morning, aged 71 years.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMONE, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday
of last week are received, but they contain no news.

It is intensely cold. It is intensely cold here.

WEATHER AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

A severe gale has been blowing here during the past forty-eight hours. The thermometer this morning stood at 13 deg. below zero. The railroads are again blocked with snow. No mails have been received

this morning. A train over the Central Road arrived here at noon yesterday in twenty-one hours from Rochester. No train has arrived since Monday on either the Lake Shore or Buffalo and New-York City

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporters.

SENATE....AURANY, Feb. 13, 1856.

Owing to the Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society convening in the Assembly Chamber at noon to day, the Senate adjourned unmediately after Executive Sension.

ETLES IN PAYOR.

Previous to the adjournment, the bill to incorporate the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the bill for the better preservation of notices of lis-pendens were reported on favorably, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

BILLS PASSED. Relative to Sheriffs' Certificates upon the sale of

For the relief of Horsce Allen.
For the relief of Andrew J. Gates and others.
To amend the law of 1829 concerning the Election of Justices of the Peace.
Authorizing the Controller to loan \$40,000 from the neone of the United States Deposit Fund to add in

income of the United States Deposit Fund to aid in the establishment of a State Agricultural College. To erect the town of Rathbone from parts of the towns of Addison, Cameron, and Woodhull, in Steu-SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill amending the Act of 1854 relative to Special proceedings. The amendment reads as follows:

An appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals An appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals to said Court from any judgment, order or final determination made at a general term of the Supreme Court or the Superior Court of any city, in any Special Proceedings therein, such an appeal, however, shall not stay the proceedings unless the Court, or a Judge thereof, so order, which order may be made upon such terms, as to security or otherwise, as may be just; such security not to exceed the amount required on appeal to the said Court of Appeals. appeal to the said Court of Appeals.

appeal to the said Court of Appeals.

The solowing petition was received from the President and Secretary of this Institution this morning:

The undersigned, on behalf of the New-York Eye Infirmary, respectfully represent, that during the session of 1854 they petitioned your honorable body for a donation of \$70.00, provided that a like sum was reised by private subscription, said moneys to be expended in the purchase of ground and the erection of a building for the sole use of such language. The Committee to whom said petition was referred manifestage repetition of a building for the sole use of said language. The Committee to whom said petition was referred manifestage repetition of a building for the sole use of said language, the sole use of said language that they have purchased a plot of ground on the corner of Second avenue and Thirteenth street, \$2 by 100 feet—that they have purchased a plot of ground on the corner of Second avenue and Thirteenth street, \$2 by 100 feet—that they have entitle thereon a substantial building \$2 feet from by 75 feet in depth, and three stories high. Said building will be completed by the lat of April next. The \$10,000 appropriated by the State, with the \$22,125 raised by the Board of Directors, have been already expended, and a further sum of \$10,000 is yet needed to fit up and furnish said building. Your petitioners respectfully ask of your hoursable body a further appropriation of \$5,000, conditioned that they obtain the remaining \$5,000 by private subscription in New-York.

ther appropriation of #5,000, conditioned that they obtain the remaining #5,000 by gravate subscription in New-York.

ANOTHER APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR.

Mr. Spencer presented a memorial from the officers of the same institution, calling for the annual appro-

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

THE SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. ODELL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a lengthy report burdened with charges of extravagance by former State Administrations, and claiming that greater economy should be practiced; and closing with a bill providing for levying a tax for the support of Government. His bill levies a tax of one mill, thus removing the extra quarter mill levied hat Winter.

a tax of one mill, thus removing the extra quarter min-levied last Winter.

THE COUNTY OF CARISTEO.

Mr. PAYNE reported against the proposition to erect the new County of Canisteo.

Mr. PRESCOTT—In favor of the bill to divide the Salisbury and Manhe im Plankread Company, Herki-mer County.

Also to form a road district from Richfield Springs,

Meso to form a road district from Richfield Springs, Otego County.

THE STATE ARSENAL IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CROCKER reported a bill to provide for the sale of the State Arsenal in New-York City, which provides that the Counnissioners of the Land-Office shall sell the Arsenal and grounds at public auction, and that the sum realized be paid into the State treasury, but said sum shall not be less than \$220,000. Four weeks looke in New-York and Albaity papers shall be given, and adjournment of sale may be made. From the sum realized \$47,000 may be taken to purchase the United States Arsenal at Rome, Oneida County, for a State Arsenal; \$45,000 for the improvement of the State Arsenal at Albaity; \$27,000 for the rection and completion of an Armory in Brocklyn; and \$100,000 for an Arsenal in Buthalo named shall convey to the State as site for the same.

If the Commissioners see fit to stall, instead or improve Atbarry Arsenal and grounds, they may do so, and if the City of Albaity will grant a site a new Arsenal may be erected.

The Adjutant-General, inspector-General and Commissary-General are constituted tommissioners to erect and improve the arsenias maned, and shall justify in bonds of \$55,000 each for the faithful performance of duties.

The Commissioners are to receive no pay, but their expenses shall be paid.

The balance unexpended shall be devoted to military pur-

The Commissioners are to receive no pay, but their expenses shall be paid.

The behave unexpended shall be deveted to military pur

Mr. WAKEMAN reported favorably upon the bill to amend the act chartering companies to navigate the lakes and rivers—extending the provisions to companies navigating canals.

Also, to amend the Act for taking acknowledgments

Mr. SPINOLA reported favorably upon the bill entitled "To provide for opening Prosp which is the bill to secure Prospect-square for a water

Mr. BURTON favorably on the bill to increase the

which is the bill to secure Prospect-square for a water reservoir.

Mr. RURTON favorably on the bill to increase the manufacture of salt.

REQUEATING GASLIGHT.

Mr. HANFORD intends to introduce the following: As fact to fix the standard quality of Gas, and to provide to the appointment of Inspectors of Gas and Inspectors of Gas Meters, and for other purposes. It provides:

1. That the corporate authorities of any city or village in this state in which a Gas Light Company is, or may be located, shall its and determine a standard quality of gas, and upon so doing shall publish the same for as long a period as they may direct, in two or more newspapers (if such there be) published in the sand city, town or village; if there be not such newspapers, then in two or more newspapers nearest thereto.

2. And be it further smarted that the Corporate authorities of such city, town, or village are hereby authorized and required survaily, or as often as may be necessary, to appoint an Inspector or inspectors of Gas who shall hold his or their office during the pleasure of such corporate authorities, and whose duty it shall be daily to test the quality of the Gas made for sale by any Gas light Company or Compenies located therein, and to keep a true record thereof and to report monthly to the Common Committee or their company or compenies located therein, and to keep a true record thereof and to report monthly is the Comman Committee or other corporate authority respectively as the case may be, the average quality of the gas for the month preceding, and a copy of said report, certified by said Inspector of Inspectors, shall then forthwith be furnished to such Gasilight Company or Companies, and the bills of such Company, or Companies against their castomers for as econsumed by them shall be made on at a price varying from such Company, or Companies against their castomers for as econsumed by them shall be made on at a price varying from such Company, or Company, and such as all inspector or his exist.

3. And be if further e

ext section.
5. And be if further enacted That if the said Company, or any And be if further enacted That if the sail Company, or any on or persons shall, after the time to be fixed therefor by aid corporate authorities, which time the said corporate orities are hereby authorized to fix and determine, use any r for the measuring of races aforesaid, which mater shall are been so inspected, approved and stamped, as aforesaid, , she or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1, incre than \$50 for each offense; to be sued for and collected be said Meter Inspector for the use of such corporate rities.

orities. And be it further enorted, That the corporate authorities of And be if further entered. That the corporate unblockies of heily, town, or village are hereby empowered to enact ordices and to prescribe regulations fixing the mode and rate of persation of the ties Inspector and Inspector of Meters either by them repectively, and to prescribe fees to be paid the owners of meters for such inspection, approval and oping, and to make all and any other regulations proper and ensure to carry into effect the provinces of this act.

And be it further enacted. That this act shall take effect eldiately.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S AN-NUAL MEETING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune: ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856. The Annual Meeting of the New-York State Agri cultural Society took place to-day in the Assembly Chamber, Capitel.

The Society was called to order by the President.

Total. \$12,255.7.
The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was then read, detailing the transactions of the Society buring the past year.
On motion of Mr. Wm. Kelly, the reports were accused and a factor. cepted and adopted.

cepted and adopted.

THE ANNUAL FAIR.

Mr. Clark of Otsego moved to take up the motion made by Mr. Hall last year, to amend the Constitution with a view to make the location of the Annual Fair permanent. Mr. C. then moved that the Constitution be so amended as to have the Fair permanently located at one, two or three different places in the State.

Mr. Corney of Saratoga, moved to lay the motion on the table, and Mr. Clark demanded the yeas and mays on that

metion.
At the request of Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Corey with-At the request of Mr. Burrougas, Mr. Corey wind-drew his motion to lie on the table.

Mr. E. C. Frost of Schuyler County moved to amend, by noving the cities of Albany, Syracuse, and the vil-lage of Elmira.

Mr. Stevens of Genesee called attention to the fact

Mr. Stevens of Genesee called attention to the fact that to amend the Constitution, it is necessary that a year's notice be given; and the amendment must be in accordance with the notice. No notice had been given to amend as is now proposed.

Mr. Burroughs at some length opposed the proposition to permanently locate the Annual Fair.

After some conversation,
The Chair decided both motions out of order.

The Chair decided both motions out of order.
Mr. Clark then moved that the proposition be taken
up as made by Mr. Hall last year—which was to
locate the fair permanently at one or more places.
The Hon, G. W. Patterson of Livingston wanted to
knew if the Fair had not in years past been located at
one or more places. He asked if members would incorporate such a ridiculous provision in the constitution?
Mr. P. went on to say that he believed the interests
of the Society were to be best subserved by holding Mr. P. went on to say that he beneved the interests
of the Society were to be best subserved by holding
the Fairs at different places throughout the State.
The people in different localities then have opportunity to visit them—see and appreciate the value of the
Society and its workings, and will then contribute
their aid to the success of the Society.

After a long discussion, a recess was was taken with-

out taking any question.

THE ASSUAL EXHIBITION.

THE ASSUAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of fruits dairy products, grain, seeds, &c., takes place at the new Agricultural Rooms to morrow.

The following is a list of the judges:

Fishers S. Cheever, T. P. Prentier, L. Tucker.
Fishes-Wm. Kelly, D. W. C. Van Slyck, Jno. McDonald,
Charles Morrell, B. P. Johnson.
BUTTER AND CHEESE-Hom. G. Denniston, Pratisburgh, H.
G. Faote, Ogdensburgh; Thos. McElroy.

WHEAT, RYE AND OATS-R. H. Van Rensselaer, Morris; H.

Wheat, Rye and Date-R. H. van Reassciaer, Morfis; H. C. White, Buffalo; Lyman Covell, Elmira.
Indian Corn, Barley and Euckwheat—O. W. Coffin; Paris Farber, Homer, Walter Akenbead, Lyona.
Plats, Brans, Roots, Ar.—E. S. Hayward, Brighton; Jas. McIntyre, Fonds; A. F. Dickinsen, Ratonah.
Grain and Serbs—Hon. E. S. Massey, Watertown; Hon. D. G. Floyd, Suffolk County; A. J. Hermance, Rhinebeck.
Wistre Feutrs—Charles Downing, Newburgh; Herman Wendell, M. Dr. Albany; Hon. Amos Briggs, Schashitocke, W. B. Cock, Sodies Point, H. R. Hart, Whitestuwn.
Quite a number of entries have been made at the Agricultural Rooms, but many more are expected by te-morrow.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.
After a long and exciting contest the State Agricul-

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

te-morrow.

tural Society have decided to hold their next Fair at Watertown.

WINTER'S TALE AT BURTON'S.

All the great masters of the dramatic art have shrunk instinctively from creating matter as well as form, and have always sought to suit their story to the interests and the passions of the hour. Homer in his subjects, appealed to the national varity of the vainest of people; Milton's epic has a spiritual inter-est as wide as Christianity, and Shakespeare, either in his historic dramas imparted instruction to an awakened age thirsting for knowledge and unable to obtain it from other sources than the pulpit or the stage, or chose plots whose features were already familiar to his audience in ballads, plays or tales. If Shakespeare had traveled often for material to other lands, and drawn the touching story of the Moor and other of his beautiful creations from the legends of Geraldi Ceniteo, and other Italian novelists whose works abounded in England about his time, he was, at least, indebted to one of his own "Merrie England" for the structure on which he reared the enchanted castle of "The Winter's Tale." Among the frequenters of the ale-houses round the Globe Theater a little before Shak speare's time, was one Richard Greene, a joyous being, full o wit and infinite merriment, and most popular with the play-goers of the time. He was a man of much natural, though crude and untrained genius, and wrote many stories and some dramas which were of good repute in his day. Among the former was a little remance called Paudosto, "The Triumph of Time," which was printed in 1588. This novel or tale, named in after editions "Dorastus Tourina," has been recently reprinted by Collier, and from it Shakes drew the whole plot of "The Winter's Tale," following the carrative so closely, with but an occasional alterntion of name and reverse of the personality of the incident, that the strange anachronisms with which he has been repreached as blemishes are to be found in the text of Greene, particularly the mention of the Emperer of Russia, who was in those days one of England's lovers, the storm on the shores of Bohemia, an inland country and the Island of Delphos, a geographical blunder, for Apollo's oracle was at

It was on a cold night-somewhat like the last, and xactly at the same period of the season-two hundred and forty-five years ago, that "The Winter's Tale." thus born, saw the light in the old Globe Theater on the Bankside. It was one of those tales just suited to lend a beguiling interest to the long Winter nights, and which from its simplicity was not only attractive and intelligible to childhood, but by the fairy influence of its romantic poetry transported even manhood back to the golden age. It at once became popular with the town, and hundreds flocked from their own firesides to laugh over the roguish trickery of the merry pickpocket and peddler Autolyeus, and linger with delight upon the rustic feast of Perdita. It met, too, with the favor of a power, which, though not so cruel and despotic in those days, was even then of some consideration. The critics applauded; and, as a a curious instance of the art in its antiquity, we annex a notice by one Dr. Simon Forman, preserved in the Ashmolean MSS, in the British Museum, which describes the plot with a quaint and ingenious brevity that more aspiring modern critics might imitate with effect:

"Observe there how Leontes, King of Sicilia, was overcome with jealonsy of his wife with the King of Bohemia, his friend that came to see him, and how he contrived his death, and would have had his cup-bearers to have poisoned him, who gave the King of Bohemia warning and fled with him to Bohemia. Remember also how he sent to the Oracle of Apolio, and the answer that she was guiltless, and that the King was jealous, etc.; and how, except the child was found again that was lost, the King should die without issue—for the child was carried into Bohemia, and there laid in a forest and brought up by a shepherd, and the King of Bolemia's son married that wench; and how they fled into Sicilia to Leontes, and the shepheri having shown the letter of the nobleman whom Leontes sent, it was that child, and by the jewels found about her she was known to be Leontes's daughter, and was then sixteen years old. Remembergalso the rogae "Observe there how Leontes, King of Sicilia, was she was known to be Leentes's daugnter, and was
then sixteen years old. Remember also the rogae
(Autelyous) that came in, all tattered, and how he
feigned him sick and to have been robbed of all he
had, and how he cozened the poor man of all his
money, and afterward came to the sheep-shear with a
peddler's pack, and there cozened them again of all
their money; and how he changed apparel with the
king of Behemia's son, and then how he turned contier, etc. Beware of trusting beggars or fawning fel-

The echo of this applause soon reached the ears of Royalty, and the world not being then radical and out of joint," and there being no House of Smith, as modern times, to disturb the wishes of the House of Stuart, the players and the play were both brought to the Palace of Whitehall and exhibited before King James on the 5th of Nov., 1611. Indeed, Walpole worked ingeniously to make out that Shakespeare wrote the Winter's Tale in compliment to Queen Bess, as an indirect apology for her mother, Anna Boleyn. The unreasonable jealousy of Leontes and his violent | purity and simplicity of the character. Florizel and

conduct in consequence, form a true portrait of Henry VIII., who generally made the law the engine of his boisterous passions, and the commentator adduces many other ingenious applications from the text. But, though we have never wished to raise Shakespeare above those natural feelings of servility to which both the period and his position subjected him, in this instance he was blameless of this verial stain. Walpole forgets that the plot was Greene's, and the play produced in James's time, when an apology for the conduct of the Royal Harry would be most seriously offensive to the son of Mary Queen of Scots.

But if Shakespears berrowed the plot of his comedy

the treatment is essentially his own. He it was who polished and brought out the beauties of the vein. Three, too, of the best characters of the dramatis persome are of original construction—the honest Lord Camillo, the faithful Paulina, and the jester and ballad-singer Autolycus, one of the richest of Shakespeare's comic creations. Indeed the play is one which might have pleased Shakespeare in the wild-ness of his most untained mood, and yet at the same time its handling is that of one whose years and ex-perience had taught him to touch the deepest springs f the human heart. The scene inspired him with the glowing beauty of a southern climate, the time with the thoughts and fancies called up by the conflict of the fading relics of old Heathenism with the inroads of Mahometanism on the one hand, and the equivocal Christianity of the sensual Sicilians on the other. At times, too, a strange melancholy runs through the whole, softening the buoyant spirits which the merries passages awake without depressing them. He ap pears to have caught in the audible beatings of h own heart the soft music of the world with-out; and we feel while reading the closing act of "The Winter's Tale" as if wandering among shepherds tending their flocks, round whose simple joys angels were watching, breath ing peace and happiness on the scene, and making the air full of that Heaven that he about us in our infancy.

The simplicity of manners enables the poet to lend simplicity of passion to his characters. The imagery is simple, and the whole full of sweet innocence with out being sickly; and we rise from its contemplation with somewhat of that holier and better feeling one gathers after gazing on Gaineaboro's market-cart or the Infant John of Murillo

It has been alleged as a blemish of this play, and Shake-peare has been blamed by Pope and other snarlers for his contempt of the immortal unities in the necessary intermission of sixteen years between the third and fourth act. The poet sent on Time, as n chorus, as his apologist, "asking the audience to impute it not as a crime, since it is in my power to overthrow law, and in an hour to plant and overwhelm custom." No doubt in the classic drama the chorus gave law and form, but it was an alien excrescence in Shakespeare's day, a sucker of uncor genial nature, which might be grafted but could not grow on the original stock. Still, custom sanctioned to some degree an occasional flight. For Pericles, now acknowledged as Shakespeare's work, abounds in won-drous lapses and strange leaps. Patrick Pipel, too, an old play of 1603, exhibits the heroine in the first act as just married, and before its close presents her lord with twins, one of whom, in the fifth act, is represented as a full grown woman, ready to be married. But though the events are scattered over a great surface and relate to a variety of character, yet the links which bind the interest are never broken. The most straggling incidents are contrived with such cunning that the story moves forward with graceful step until it

reaches the beautiful denouement.

Mr. Burton is deservedly earning for his house the title of Shakespeare's theater, and we begin to look forward to these yearly revivals with the same pleas ure as to the coming of Spring; and to his triumphs already achieved in the production of the Tempest. Midsummer's Night Dream, As You Like It, The Merry Wives, Comedy of Errors, and other master pieces of his beloved dramatist, we have now to add that of the Winter's Tale. And it was pleasant to feel last night that while French and non-descript varie-tics beget only weary half-audiences, the chaste and splendid representations of our own romantic drama for Shake-peare belongs to all who speak the Saxon tongue-rich in poetry, in striking and true delineation of life and character, in maxims of heaven-born wis dem, and gems of eloquence familiarized into house held words—still as ever gather crowds, hold them entranced, and send them away delighted. The get-

ting up was worthy of the play.

Mr. Burton has given us the original text, with just as much curtailment as the present taste demands When Macrendy produced this piece in London he omitted the appearance of Time as the chorus, and substituted a miserable make-shift scene for the change has restored both these omissions, and also given umore of the song-scraps of the merry pickpocket, w the original airs, which his research enabled him to discover. Every scene was distinguished, too, by perfect propriety, in which word is included both beauty of picture and attention to the usages of the supposed period.

The scene in the fourth act, in which is pictured a Bohemian farm, with streams and cattle, and the mountain rising in the distance, suffused with a roscate atmosphere of sunlight, was a beautiful piece of scenie illusion. The actors, too, were-wondrous to tell on n first night-perfect in the text, and seemed to be thoroughly drilled-individual peculiarities being softened down and the better qualities developed, each being put in his proper place and contributing to the general effect of the scene like figures in a well-painted picture. Indeed, one of the best features of this play an acting drama is that it hardly requires a high order of acting. All that is required is not to mar th beauty of the poetry. The prodigal beauty of the language, the wit, sense and pathos, the picturesquewas of the scenes and incidents, give to this drama an interest so powerful that it requires bad acting to

destroy its influence. The character of Leontes, King of Sicily, was perso ated by Mr. Perry with much effect. He looked to perfection the tormested and perplexed victim of the green-eyed monster. Still the suspicions of Leontes being more a matter of temperament than profound passion, the part would admit at times of more waywardness and spirit in the depicting of his jealous humor than Mr. Perry threw into his wholly one-sided personation.

Mrs. Parker, who played Hermione, wore all the saint-like resignation and calm dignity of the injured Queen. In appearance, she was all that could be wished. But her voice wants the soft music of woman's tongue, and her recitation is too scholastic. The art that stiffes spontaneous impulse so that the feelings become insensible to the cunning of the scene every tone and gesture being a matter of drill, defeat its object, and the powers appear engaged in the routine of a prepared lesson instead of being absorbed

in the character and its emotions.

Mrs. Hughes played, as she always does, admirably and naturally. Especially when she had a scolding part to play, she gave powerful effect to the vehe-mence of lond-tongued lamenting, because she felt the force of every word. Perdita is, however, the charm of the play. Per-

haps never did a loveller vision light upon earth, which she scarcely seems to touch. Like the evening star, which smiles upon her herds, she is glittering with wild and spiritual beauty. She is the most beauti ful abstraction of affection, so tender and artless, so infinite in grace and sportive galety. Nursed under the shade of some shephord bower, her imagination grows up soft and full of dreams. What can transcend that picture of her flowers, from which odors seem to breathe, and the very lines to be enamored of their own sweetness. Inde-d, this ineffable creation of wemanly innocence and truth, strong in the courage and boldness with which devoted fordness arms feminine delicacy, can scarcely be portrayed on the stage. All an actress has to do is to look beautiful, and to avoid anything inconsistent with the consummate

Perdita are a pair of lovers in whom the flame of passion burns as pure and holy as it ever did on buman heart, and the delicate frankness realises the innocence of the first love in the garden. Miss Thorne personated one enture of the character to perfection. She looked full of fresh innocent rustic beauty. But there praise ends. cient intelligence and knowledge of art, would have been almost virtues, as insuring simplicity. But the most beautiful passages fell with careless indistinctness from her lips; and in her air, especially in the dance, there was more of a wearied discontent than of the joyous innocence of Perdita.

The great feature of the night was Mr. Burton's Antolyens.

Atolyens is a character in whose creation Shakepeare must have reveiled. He is one of those mirthful gues with whom he loved to make communion in his arrevs from London to Stratford, and around the rackling fire of a wayside inn at night to pass those right, pleasant jests which played around the large umanity of his nature. Such strange characters never ailed to leave their mark upon his genius, and his genius to leave its shadow on his page. Shakespeare mingled with his race, was mirthful with their mirth, and colish with their follies; hence that omnipresent nature which touches alike the highest intellect and rudest heart, and makes his knowledge of every pursuit so thorough that lawyers, physicians, men of all trades and professions claim him for his particular knowledge as a child of their craft. Thus Sir H. Halford, from his accurate knowledge of poisons and their mediinal effect, has written a pamphlet to prove that he must have been of the medical order. And several awvers, from his legal cunning, have asserted that this bird of Paradise belonged to their black rookery. Nature made him the playmate of imagination, and he appeared to be inside the character he described. iven for the rogue Atolyeus he appears to have felt and aspired others with a love. He gives a most amusing exaggeration of his vices, as of those of Falstaff and all is comic characters, but in a way in which they themselves seem to enjoy them. He shows them off n the pleasantest light they can bear, and at the close ne rejoices to see them, as Atolyeus, strut off unpunished, with a comic feather in their cap.

The character of Autolycus has hitherto been pro-

sented as a merry rogue-bold, impudent and successful. The cowardice with which he has been invested by the dramatist has been snipped out by the curtailer, and the light and shade of the character therewith destroyed. Autolyens was originally a retainer of Prince Florizel, toward whom he continues to hold a warm and grateful attachment. He confesses that "drab and dice," id est, wenching and gaming, have brought him to rags and want, but he cares not—he 'jogs on i' the foothpath way of life, for a merry heart goes all the day, but a sad one tires in a mile." This his creed, and he acts up to it. Littered under Mercury, he confesses his thievish propensities, and perpetrates some jocund robberies. There is as much un as reguery in his practice as peddiar; and while serving his prince in his disguise, he cannot help fleecing his victims, nor laughing at their simplicity. As e says, "Nature will not let him be honest." his cowardice is his meanest and not his least amusing characteristic. He owns it in his opening soliloquy-he confesses it while he describes his own character to the clown whose pecket he is picking. While boasting if the success of his schemes as a peddlar, he is over-eard by Camillo, and instantly resolves into a fearful kenve. When the Shepherds are advanced in favor with the royal party, he fawns humbly on the very pensants he had builted and robbed—and while suppliating their protection, he picks the clowp's pocket of the very fees he had paid him for his court favor. This is truly Shakespearian, and now for the first time given by Mr. Burton, who retains and perhaps amplifies all the joyous rescality of the rogue; but does not reglect to exhibit the weak points of his character, as

lepicted by the author.

Burton was in prime order. When entering with his carcless jollity of air and greasy swagger, he might have stood for a picture of Rembraudt. He absolutely eveled in the geniality of the character as if it was his own. Mirth seemed indigenous to his nature, and shot out with an unchecked luxuriance. Nothing was stunted. He appeared to run riot in mirth. Yet the clish did not interfere with the exquisite delicacy in which he touched off a shade or pictured a quaint nmor, or described a beautiful image. The huge ouse is hig enough to hold Autolyeus, Polonius, Faltaff and Sir Toby Belch. We have never seen the un cream up more exuberantly, and its flow was full of racy flavor. The audience were in high spirits. The sly humor of the regue cozed out so quaintly that if it were not for the recognition he or a wink-which points the fun like a poke in the ibs-one would think it equally unconscious as spontancous. Never did actor admit an audience more confidentially and unreservedly into his secrets. The whole audience seemed to him one person; his wink seemed directed to each particular person, and it was only the universal roar which disturbed each one's deusion that he was himself the special confidente. Even the victims seemed half gammoned with the wn consent, so oily was his deception. What stiff, ormal, artificial and exaggerated imitators of human ature do all other actors appear beside him.

The rapturous applause which greeted Mr. Burton n his entrance bespoke the public sense of his good ntention, and the louder and universal shout which surst forth at the close gave satisfactory evidence that what he had accomplished was appreciated and oproved.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13-The President, BENJAMIN F. Pischner, esq., in the chair. The Board met pursuant to adjournment. After the usual preliminaries, the Board received and referred the following

Petitions .- Of Guhan C. Knapp to change the Petitions.—Of Guinai C. Knapp of charge as page as per landing-place of the Greenpoint Ferry. Of Hose Co. No. 51 to have bell on One Hundred and Ninth street removed to Friftieth street. Of Joseph S. Payne for sewer in Greene-st, between Bleecker and Amity streets. For pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River. Of Hose Co. No. 50 for repairs to their

Resolutions.—To regulate, pave, curb and gutter Canal street, from Center street to East Broadway. To appropriate \$150 for rent for house for Eagine Co. No. 18. Refered.

To appropriate \$150 felts to report every case of small-ox to the Captain of the Police District, in order that casures be taken to prevent the spread of two conta-tion. Referred.

To direct the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to remove the snow and ice from Broadway, between Canel and Whitehall streets, and Chatham and Bowery, from the turning point of the Sixth Ward to Walker street. Referred.

Reports of Committees.—Salaries and Offices—In favor of paying Don. C. Henderson \$214 for services as Secretary of the Census Marshals.

Communications.—From the Controller, in reply to equest of the Board of Councilmen, stating the innounts paid for dredging out ships during the

mounts paid for dredging out slips during the year s55—the aggregate amount being \$18,787 78. Re-

ferred.

Also, in relation to the ordinance to raise money for the payment of the awards for the Central Park.

From the Mayor, submitting the following communication from Prof. Bache and others, and recommending the acceptance of the proposal contained

mending the acceptance of the proposal contained therein.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jen. 22, 1895.

Hoth, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York—Dr. Sta: The custom of dropping a ball accurately at a given line within a fraction of a second, has been udopted and carried out at the Eoyal Observatory at Greenwish, for many years, for the purpose of enabling outward-bound shipmasters to determine the errors of their chronometers before leaving port. Within two or three years the American method of chronographic observation has been introduced at Greenwish, and in connection with this, the great clock at the Observatory has been made to drop the ball sutomatically by a telegraphic size, and the Greenwish clock, which drops the ball upon the Royal Observatory. Similar time balls have been since arranged at Liverpool and Edinbursh, and the Greenwish Observatory clock now distributes time-signals to various points in the City of London, and over all the chief lines of railroad and telegraph which diverge from the British Metropolis.

No such apparatus exists at present in America, and the only suprouch to it is the ball upon the United States Observatory at Washington, which is thrown down by hand at the worl of command. And the great commercial port of New York, not meetly has no precise signal for the regulation of ahronometers.

but is dependent upon private resources for a knowledge of the time of which its clocks are to be regulated.

The Trustees of the Dudity Observatory, which has been erected in the City of Albany, std is to commence its activity in August next, are earnestly decrease of rendering its actions this investigations as exclused as casp be to the commence and in attential interests of the State. And they beg leave to earnest the resource of the State and they beg leave to earnest the voter Honor the pleasure of officing to you the furnish the City of New York with socurate time.

For this purpose we have the pleasure of officing to you the first of the learth of a second to the shipping in the line securate to the learth of a second to the shipping in the line securate to the learth of a second to the shipping in the line as second to the propose as the state of a second to the control of the control of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of

for various fire companies.

The Board then went into Committee of the

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PINCKNEY called up the special order of the evening, which was the resolution directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to advertise for preposals for cleaning the streets for one year, in accordance with the specifications, to be first approved by the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Swan called up, in connection with the above, Document No. 4: of the last year's Board, it being a lengthy report of the old Committee on Cleaning Streets, with specifications.

In addition Mr. Swan effered a series of specifications which he said he should offer as a substitute.

In addition Mr. Swas effered a series of specifications which he enid he should offer as a substitute.
Mr. Barry moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets, but Mr.
Swan argued that this would cause delay. Mr. Barney withdrew the motion to refer, which was renewed
by Mr. Warner, who hoped that the Committee might
be allowed to report upon the specifications.
Mr. Harr desired to see the matter put through at

Mr. Hart desired to see the matter put through at once.

Mr. Pincaner (the President), thought the matter of the specifications was quite simple and might be voted upon at once. He moved as an amendment, that when the Committee itse they report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was lost. Mr. Pinckney then moved the reference to the Committee, with instructions to report on Monday; but Mr. Warner seemed to be of the epinion that the Committee knew enough to act without instructions.

Mr. J. L. Smith moved as an amendment to substitute in place of Monday, Friday week.

Mr. PHILLIPS favored the reference.

Mr. Hillmenill hoped the matter would be settled in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MERRITT was in favor of the removal of the snow and ice, but he was opposed to taxing the people up-town for doing the work of removing the snow and ice from the streets down-town.

The motion to refer to the Committee with instructions to report on Friday week was carried.

The motion to refer to the Committee with instruc-tions to report on Friday week was carried.

Mr. Phillips then called up the resolution instruct-ing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to remove the snow and ice from the streets, and appropriating 875,000 to defray the expense thereof.

Mr. Barski was opposed to instructing the Commis-sioner to do what it was his duty to do. Five hundred men were now employed in cleaning streets, and the force would be doubled as soon as it was opportune to

do it.

Mr. Phillies said that the present condition of the streets cast odium upon this Board in the minds of the

people.

Mr. Swan was opposed to being dragooned in this Mr. Swan was opposed to being dragooned in this measure because the Mayor had asked for it or the Committee had reported in favor of it. Because this Board had not seen fit to pass this appropriation of \$75,000, they had been attacked in the severest Billingsgate. He should continue to oppose it notwithstanding: First, because by the charter it was the duty of the head of the department of cleasing streets to attend to it; second, because the charter required that all sums of over \$250 for work done should be given out by contract; and third, because he did not think it wise under present circumstances to intrust be given out by contract; and third, because he did not think it wise under present circumstances to intrust the expenditure of this additional amount to the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, though he did not wish to judge of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Ebling in the charge now pending against him in the Criminal Court. He asked, however, that the people might hold the proper person responsible in this matter of dirty streets. They looked to the Mayor, and he turned the

streets. They looked to the Mayor, and he turned the complaints over to the Common Council, whereas the blame should be put upon the head-of the Department whose duty if was to clean the streets.

Mr. Phillips moved as an amendment to the resolution appropriating \$75,000, by authorizing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to do his duty, and to charge the expense of cleaning the snow and ice from the streets to the appropriation for cleaning streets for 1856.

Mr. Hoffen wanted to make the Commissioner do

Mr. Hoppen wanted to make the Commissioner do Mr. CARGILL moved as an amendment to the amend-

ment that the word directed be substituted in place of the word "authorized," which was carried. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved that the amount to be expended under the authority of the resolution be re-

stricted to \$15,000.

Mr. CLIFTON moved as an amendment \$10,000, which was adopted. After some squabbling as to what streets the amount should be expended upon, without any result, the Committee rose.

The Board then adopted the report of the Committee of the Whole. A motion was made and lost to order it to a third reading the same night. The matter was then ordered to a third reading, after which the Board adjourned to meet on Friday.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FASHION.
The United States steamship Fashion left Punta
Rassa on January 29, and arrived here yesterday

The United States steamer Ranger arrived there from Tampa Bay on January 26, and she was to leave for Fort Deninaud in a day or two with one company of troops, in command of Capt. Allen, for the purpose of scouting in the vicinity of Deninaud.

Major Arnold, who is in command of Fort Deninaud, sent out a party, consisting of one teamster and five men, (privates,) and one six-mule team for the currone or cutting pine poles. After they had loaded the wagon and were returning, when about four miles from the Fort, they were attacked by a party of Indians, (number not known,) and all killed or taken prisoners except one man, who was badly wounded and made

The United States steamer Ranger arrived there

except one man, who was badly wounded and made his escape. The mules were all killed. On the arrival of the wounded man at Fort Deuinaud, Major Arnold immediately dispatched a party in pursuit of the Indians, and if possible rescue the men that were supposed to have been taken prisoners. Up to the time of the Fashion's leaving, nothing had been heard from Fort Deuinaud in regard to the

missing men.

It was supposed that the express-rider between Fort Myers and that post had been cut off, as nothing had been heard of him for several days. Licut. Thomas had been sent from Fort Myers with a party of twenty-two men under his command, to reconnoiter the country between that fort and Fort Diamond. Licut. Small who had just returned from a hosting expedit. country between that fort and Fort Diamond. Lieut.
Small, who had just returned from a boating expedition, volunteered to accompany him in his perilous
expedition.

Col. Munroe has mustered in several volunteer com-

panies, for the purpose of defending the frontier set-tlements. Preparations are being made for an active campaign against the Indians, and it is now the fixed determination of the Government to force them to

leave the country.

It seems to be the intention of the Indians to attack and cut off all small parties that are sent out, and it is not considered safe to send out less than fifty men, or they will be attacked. Lieut, Benson had just returned to Fort Myers from an expedition to Charlotte Harbor, and had seen no Indians.

The Fashion arrived at Pensacola on the 1st of Pebrashion arrived

The sloop-of-war Falmouth went in just also of her.

The United States frigate Potomac was off Pensa-cola on Friday last, bound in. The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth arrived and anchored off the

sloop-of-war Falmouth arrived and anchored off the Navy-Yard on the same day.

APPOINTMESTS BY THE GOVERNOE—[Confirmed by the Senate Feb. 6.]—Notarics Public—George W. Robinson, Allegany County; George J. Gardiner, Syracuse: Le Koy C. Partridge, Seneca Falis; Rodman Starkweather and R. B. Desford, Buffalo; Henry Cock, Geneva; Jefferson T. Ropice, Dundee, Yates County; John Hungerford, Rouse's Point, Clinton County; Josiah Scott, Glenn's Falis; John H. Van Antwerp and William H. Haskell, Albany; Aston B. Scott, Hudsen; William M. Graham, Middleton, Orange County; Thaddeus H. Walsh and John K. Oakley, Brocklyn; and Jacob B. Wood, Töngkinsville, Richmond County.

The Hen, Ben. Eastman, formerly Member of Congress from Wisconsin, died at his residence in Madison, Wis., on the 2d inst.